

THE WORLD'S
LARGEST
ORDER

The Centre Reporter.



Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., August 6th, 1869.

Vol. 2.—No. 16.

Fredrick Kurtz, Editor.

BUGGIES, BUGGIES!
J. D. McVey, Manufacturer of all kinds of Buggies, and respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has on hand a large stock of Buggies, with and without tops, and which will be sold at reduced prices for cash, and a reasonable credit given.
Two Horse Wagons, Spring Wagons &c., made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect. All kinds of repairing done in short notice. Call and see his stock of Buggies for purchasing elsewhere.
ap10/68.

C. H. SUTHERS,
Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist,
who is permanently located in Armstrong, Pa. He has formerly practiced in the North, and has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of his assertions. Teeth Extracted without pain.
HENRY BROCKHOFF, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(LATE WILLIAMS & CO.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Consols.
ORVIN & ALEXANDER,
Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. R. P. SMITH offers his Professional Services as a Justice, Centre Hall, Pa.
JAS. McMANUS,
Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa.

MALLISTER & BEAVER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penna.

Chas. H. Hale,
Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
MILLERS HOTEL
Woodward, Centre county, Pa.
BECK'S HOTEL, 312 & 314 High Street, Philadelphia.

BECK'S HOTEL, 312 & 314 High Street, Philadelphia.
Its central locality makes it desirable for all visiting the city on business or for pleasure.
GENT'S CALF SHOES, warranted, now selling at \$8 per pair.
HALL'S KIP BOOKS, warranted, now selling at \$4 per pair.

Boot & Shoe Store,
Oae door North Irwin and Wilson's Hardware Store.
A large assortment of
Gum Cloth, Artic Over Shoes,
The LADIES DEPARTMENT
Consists of the best of
Custom Make

Shoes Shoes
Remember the place, one door North of Irwin & Wilson's Hardware Store, Bellefonte, Aug. 28/69.

W. M. H. BLAIR, H. Y. STITZER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office—On the Diamond, next door to Garman's Hotel. Consultations in German or English.

SCALES, at wholesale and retail, cheap, by IRWIN & WILSON,
014/68.

LEATHER of all descriptions, french calf skin, spanish sole leather, morocco's, sheep skin, linings. Every thing in the leather line warranted to give satisfaction, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, including plated forks, knives and spoons, by BAROMETERS and Thermometers at IRWIN & WILSON.

BUFFALO SCALES, of the best make from 1 lbs up to 120,000 lbs.

TERMS—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly, at \$1.50 per year in advance, and \$2.00 when not paid in advance. Reporter, 1 month 10 cents. Advertisements are inserted at \$1.50 per square (40 lines) for 3 weeks. Advertising for a year, half year, or three months at a less rate.
All Job-work, Cash, and neatly and expeditiously executed, at reasonable charges.



CENTRE HALL REPORTER
—
CENTRE HALL, PA., August 6th, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. ASA PACKER, of Carbon.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Cambria County.

A Suggestion.
Mr. Kurtz—Several months have passed since the Reporter was last favored with remarks from "Down the Valley." I feel sorry that our friend is growing negligent. He should write at least once every two weeks for the Reporter. I suggest that in next week's paper he give us his opinion about the "Turnip Crop." I argue that there is no crop that the farmer can put in the ground which pays him better than the turnip. I would like to hear from "Down the Valley," on this subject. Tell us how, where, and when, the seed should be sown. Also say something as to the variety of seed. If he thinks the crop pays, let him explain why. Undoubtedly he knows that there is an advantage connected with raising turnips. We, as farmers, would like to hear from him on the turnip subject.
Chillicothe, Pa., July 28th '69.

THE REGISTRY LAW.
A LUCID EXPLANATION OF ITS PROVISIONS.
READ AND FILE AWAY FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

To the Voters of Luzerne County.
For the purpose of showing you what you will have to do this fall in order to vote, we have had the following exposition of the new election law, (or as it is called the Registry Law,) prepared for your use. We call the special attention of naturalized voters to the provisions concerning them. They are picked out to be specially worried before they can vote, and finally, when they are allowed to vote, their certificate of citizenship is to be marked on the back, like a store due bill, every time it is traded on with the word "voted" and the date. The same party that passed this law, passed one similar last year, (1866,) which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional. This law is in spirit unconstitutional no doubt, too, inasmuch as it necessarily obstructs the freedom of voting and worries the voter in yielding up his franchise, particularly in this country, where a separate ticket for every candidate for all the township, county and State officers must now be voted, will it prevent and obstruct the exercise of the right of suffrage guaranteed by our constitution? But read the exposition of the law for yourselves.
1. On the first Monday of June the assessors are to begin a revision of the transcripts of names furnished them by the county commissioners. This duty consists of the several particulars following:
1. Strike out the name of every person whom the assessor knows, personally or by reliable information, to have died, or removed from the district since the last previous assessment.
2. Add the name of any qualified voter whom the assessor shall know, personally or by reliable information, to have removed into the district since the last previous assessment.
3. Add the names of all persons who shall claim to be qualified voters in your district; assess them with a tax, and ascertain by inquiry upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. This duty involves no discretion upon the part of the assessor. He is not to decide upon the claimant's right to vote, but only to report his name and the grounds of his claim.
4. The assessor is next to visit every dwelling house in his district, and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died, or

removed from the district, and, if so, to take his name from the list; or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and, if so, to add the same thereto; and assess him with a tax. In this instance the assessor is to judge of the claimant's right to vote, for he is only to add "qualified voters," whom he discovers by visiting each dwelling.
5. Upon the completion of this work the assessor is to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the white freed-men above twenty-one years of age claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough or district, of which he is assessor, and opposite each of said names state the following particulars:
a. A housekeeper or not a housekeeper.
b. If a housekeeper, the number of his residence, with the street, alley, lane or court, if in a town where houses are numbered; if not, then the streets, alley, lane or court, on which the house fronts.
c. The occupation of the person, and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding, and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer.
d. Opposite each name write the word "voter."
e. If the person claims the right to vote by reason of naturalization, he must exhibit his certificate to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district, and in all cases where the person has been naturalized his name shall be marked with the letter "N," where he has merely declared his intention to become a citizen his name is to be marked "D. I.," where the claim is to vote between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, the word "age" is to be added to his name, and if he has removed into the district since the last general election the letter "R" is to be placed opposite his name.
f. A separate list of all new assessments, and the amounts assessed upon each person, is to be immediately furnished to the county commissioners, together with the general list, revised and corrected, as aforesaid.
g. On receiving back from the county commissioners duplicate copies of said list, with the observations and explanations noted as aforesaid, the assessor, prior to the first day of August, is to place one copy on the door, or other conspicuous part of the house where the election is required by law to be held, and to retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any resident of the district.
h. The assessor is to fill, from time to time, to his list, the names of any one claiming the right to vote, mark opposite the name the letters "C. V.," assess a tax and note as in other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a housekeeper, or a boarder, and with whom he boards, and whether naturalized, or designing to be, making in all such cases the letter "N," or "D. I.," opposite his name. If the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he must exhibit his certificate to the assessor, if he designs to be naturalized before the next election, he must exhibit his certificate to the assessor.
1. In all cases where any ward, borough, township, or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments, the precinct in which each elector resides, and in like a separate return for each precinct to the county commissioners, and when he receives back the duplicate copies, one of them is to be put up on the election house of the precinct.
2. On the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday of October, the assessor shall "on the Monday immediately following," return to the county commissioners the names of all persons assessed by him since his former return, nothing the observations and explanations before specified, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess any tax within ten days next preceding the second Tuesday of October.
k. Assessors have power to administer oaths and are to be paid by the county commissioners for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties imposed by the act.
II. The county commissioners have various duties to perform under the Registry Law, but as they have counsel to advise them it is not necessary to set forth their duties in this exposition.

III. As to the election officers. They are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven, a. m., on the day of election. Before six o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the county commissioners the registered list of voters and a necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as follows:
1. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residences of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.
2. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.
3. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit where, and by what court he was naturalized, and produce his certificate of naturalization.
4. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizen, whether on the registry list, or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voter" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate, except where persons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.
5. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by the reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes.
IV. As to the voters. 1. Any qualified citizen of the district has a right to challenge any voter, though his name be on the registry list, and the election board are required to receive the proofs publicly, and to admit or reject the voter, according to evidence.
2. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas, or of a judge thereof, to appoint two judicial, sober and intelligent citizens to act as overseers of said election, who are to belong to different parties, except where both inspectors belong to the same political party, and then the overseers are to be taken from the opposite political party, and then the overseers are to have the right to be present with the officers of election, to keep a list of voters to challenge voters, and generally to perform the same duties as inspectors.
The act is full of penalties and forfeitures; but as these are to be enforced by courts of justice, it is not necessary to set them forth for the guidance of assessors, election officers and voters. A popular election will be very difficult if all the provisions of the law be strictly enforced. Indeed, it is not easy to see how election officers, are to find time to receive the ballots of the qualified voters in some precincts, if they investigate thoroughly all the issues

that may be brought before them, and when it is considered that all the elections are thrown upon the general election, and that separate tickets are to be voted for State, county, township and municipal officers at the same time that judicial questions are to be investigated and decided, it is apparent that many citizens will be liable to lose their chance to vote, unless they are vigilant and vote early.
Every man should see for himself that he is registered, taxed, and, if he is a naturalized foreigner, that he is provided with his proper papers. The law will bear as it was designated to do, very heavily on "naturalized" citizens. It creates all possible obstructions to their exercise of the right of suffrage, and nothing but vigilance and perseverance on their part can secure their rights. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."
The Attempt to Christianize the Chinese.
It would seem from the following that the attempt of missionaries to China to christianize these semi-barbarians is anything but encouraging:
"The congregation is composed principally of men and boys, dressed in their every day clothes. Some of them stare about or talk with each other. Instead of sitting down and paying attention to what is said many stand up and walk about. Perhaps some will come up to the speaker and try to look over his book, if he reads from the Bible; or they will examine the foreign stove, if it is cold weather, and there is fire in it; or they will stand in front of the clock and watch it for awhile. Others have with them parcels of merchandise, or a bowl, some vegetables, etc., they have brought or wish to sell; and if it is warm weather, very many will strip the upper part of their bodies naked, and fan themselves, so as to be as cool as possible.
"Often times, unless forbidden to smoke, several engage in smoking little pipes of tobacco, having first struck a fire by means of a flint and a piece of steel and some very dry paper. Almost every Chinaman carries about with him his pipe and tobacco, and materials for striking fire. Sometimes a beggar woman will enter the chapel and hawl out lustily for cash. It is a very common practice for most of those who come to stay but a short time, and when one goes out, all of his mates and friends usually follow. If an idol procession, or a mandarin and his retinue, are passing along the street, or some sudden or unusual noise is heard, the boys and most of the men rush out to see what will be seen, after which some of them will perhaps come back. Very few are regular hearers, and fewer still come in for the purpose of hearing about Jesus. Almost all who come are prompted by motives of curiosity."
Judge Dent's Policy.
Judge Dent, in a letter to the editor of the National Republican at Jackson, Mississippi, very fully gives his views of the political status of the country in general, and especially speaks of his own policy. He says he is opposed to the extreme prescriptive policy of the republican party, and places himself unambiguously upon the Walker platform of Virginia, advocates universal amnesty with universal suffrage, opposes repudiation, favors internal improvement, claims that in taking this stand he is in union with Gen. Grant and declares that only upon this basis can harmony be brought out of the discordant elements of the South, and upon which the conservative and best men of all parties can unite. He sees in the success of this policy a new political era dawning upon not only the South but upon the whole country.

Mortality Among the Mormon Children.
A Salt Lake letter says: This city already shows its bad effect on the offspring. The site 4,400 feet above the level of the sea, in a dry and arid climate, equally free from the extremes of heat and cold, and consequently it should be one of the healthiest cities in the world. Exactly the reverse is the fact. The death rate of all ages is a little more than twice that of the State of Oregon, and greater than that of New York or New Orleans. When we come to children the disparity is still more frightful. By actual statistics it is shown that the mortality among children is greater in Salt Lake City than any other in America except New Orleans, and the death rate of Utah is only exceeded by Louisiana. The Mormons have greatly exaggerated the population of this place, which really contains a little less than 18,000 souls, and in this small number the sexton's report for October last, the healthiest month in the year, gives the interments at sixty, of which forty-four were children.
Last year was unusually healthy, and yet the death rate exceeds that of any other State or Territory west of the Mississippi. The Mormons explain this by saying that their people are generally poor and exposed to hardships, but most of that property is directly traceable to their religion. Another sad fact is the general neglect of medical care, or rather a general tendency to run to wild and absurd schemes of doctoring. They claim that "laying on of the hands and the prayer of faith" will heal the sick, and no people within my knowledge are so given to "Thompsonianism, steam doctoring, verb medicine," and every other irregular mode of treating the sick. But a few days ago, three young children died in the seventeenth ward of smallpox. In neither case was a physician called, the bishop came, and "laid on his hand, with the holy anointing," and an old woman treated two of them with a mild palliative such as is used for a sore throat.
If the patients live after such a treatment it is a miracle; and if they die it is the will of the Lord. Two-thirds of the polygamists do not and cannot attend properly to their children. Heber B. Kimball had sixty three sons, of whom forty eight are now living. The bishop of our ward, the fourteenth, has thirty children living and nearly twenty dead. Joseph Smith had half a dozen spiritual wives; but two sons survived him—both of his legal wife.
There are five men in this city who have together, seventy wives; they have, all told, less than a hundred and fifty children.
A Mormon graveyard is the most melancholy sight on earth. One bishop here has seventeen children buried in one row, and the longest grave is not over four feet. If the men have but the common feelings of humanity, how fearfully they are punished for the crime of polygamy. Brigham's children are generally healthy, except that the girls mostly have weak eyes, and two of them are nearly blind; but they are well fed, housed, and clothed. But such is the exception, and I could mention a dozen men whose houses are full of women, but their children are in the grave.

Repelling Flies from Horses.
It is an act of humanity to come to the aid of the horse, powerful as he is, against his nimble assailants, the fly. Here is a recipe which is said to be an excellent defence against it. At all events, a trial of it will not involve much expense, nor will it do harm should it prove unavailing as a defence to the horse: Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night and pour the whole next morning into a kettle and let it boil for a quarter of an hour when cold it will be fit for use. No sponge is required than to moisten a horse, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz., between and upon the ears, the neck, flank, etc.
A large party of Philadelphia excursionists are now encamped on the Juniata river, at Burns Bluff, a short distance west of Lewistown. They are provided with tents, two cabinet organs, groceries, cooking utensils, quilts, balls, bats, chess, checkers, fishing tackle, etc., and evidently intend enjoying themselves.

BAROMETERS and Thermometers at IRWIN & WILSON.
W. W. LOVE, Auditor.
H. DASHNER, Twp. Clerk.

DAVID GILLILLAND, Supervisor.
J. H. KELLER, Supervisor.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 17 1869.
L. NEFF, Treasurer.
G. B. Jordan, Cash.
D. C. Keller, Secy.
W. W. LOVE, Auditor.
H. DASHNER, Twp. Clerk.

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1868. To amount of duplicate \$ 22 75
To amount of duplicate 42 48
Total \$ 65 23

J. H. KELLER, Supervisor.
1868. To amount of duplicate \$ 85 57
To amount of duplicate 13 00
Total \$ 98 57

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